10 PAGES-LAST EDITION

MONDAY MARCH 30 1908 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

FIFTY-SEVENTH YEAR

JOSEPH NELSON TO RESIGN FROM BANK

Will File Resignation With the Next Meeting of the

ACTS ON HIS OWN VOLITION.

Rumor Says Mr. Adams Will Step Out from the Directorate Next Week.

But He Declines to Make Any Comment Whatever in the Matter

Joseph Nelson, vice president of the Utah National bank and a member of its board of directors, will file his resignation from both positions at the next regular meeting of the board, which will be held on Wednesday,

April 8. Mr. Nelson confirmed this statement in an interview with a representative of the Descret News this morning, He said that he had been deliberating over the matter for some time, and that n justice to the president of the bank, V. S. McCornick, and solely out of a esire not to embarrass him or the loard in their conduct of affairs, he had ecided to resign. He said, emphatical-1, that he took the step of his own fee will and volition and at no one's suggestion; he had remained with the bak for the last year, he said, as a mater of loyalty to Mr., McCornick, anche would retire with the best of fedings for him and the institution.

CONFIRMED BY MR. M'CORNICK. Mr. McCornick, when seen by the reporter, said he had received from Mr. Nelson, notice that his resignation would be filed at the next meeting of the board. He confirmed Mr. Nelson's statement that his course in the matter had been of his own volition ..

At the public is aware, Mr. Nelson was cashier of the bank at the time of the sensational robbery of \$106,000, and 3r. W. F. Adams was vice president. the relations between the two had been unfriendly for a long time past, and they are no more friendly now. When the board was reorganized not long since. Mr. Adams retired as vice presibut was continued as a member of the board. Mr. Nelson retired as ashier, in favor of Mr. Badger, the resent cashier, and was made second rice president, Thomas R. Cutler being the first vice president. This step conued Mr. Nelson in the active conuct of the bank's affairs with Mr. Radger, but Mr. Adams simply met ith the board of directors, giving up s desk in the bank. This course is said have given umbra 've to Mr. Adams, nd his friends have criticized the k, alleging that a preference had ersy; it was to silence such critiisms, friends of Mr. Nelson say, that he decided on the step he has taken.

NOT WORTH NOTICE. Officers of the bank were asked today

whether they desired to pay any attenstatements and insinuations which had appeared in the Tribune intimating that ome officials of the institution knew who the robbers were, and that "Mormon" Church authorities were also posted as to the culprit. The reply was that such reports were not worth dignifying by notice, and that the bank would only treat them with the con-tempt they deserved. The action of the bank directors in offering a reward of \$10,000-for the detection of the thief or thieves, was thought to be sufficient answer to all such sensation-

mongers. Many rumors have reached the Deseret News that the stories of certain detectives and would-be detectives making all sorts of sensational allegaons, most of them so ridiculous as to be beneath notice, had been taken up by the "American" party "persuaders" and eagerly swallowed, even though the eputable newspapers of the city had vestigated the yarns and found them to be too absurd to print. "Anything goes" with the Tribune, however, so hat the malicious slanders that no deent paper would publish, will, judging the vile inuendoes with which the sheet has lately been filled, be given publication by the "American" organ. W. F. ADAMS SILENT.

Late this afternoon a report reached he Deseret News that Director W. F. Adams would also file his resignation with the board at its meeting on the 8th. Mr. Adams was at once telephoned and asked as to the truth of the reort. His only answer was that he did t care to discuss the matter one way the other. When asked if he would say that the report was untrue, he simply said he declined to be quoted one way or the other.

VAUDEVILLE ACTOR KILLS PARTNER, THEN HIMSELF

Paul, March 29.—William D. or, a vaudeville actor, shot and Mrs. William Pryor, an actress with whom he was traveling, in an apartment at the Clarendon hotel early this morning, and then committed suicide. Mrs. Pryor was about 25 years old. The tragedy occurred about 1:30 a. m. At that hour the night clerk in the hotel heard two shots, and, rushing upstairs, he found Mrs. Pryor lying dead, shot through the temple. Trainor was shot in the back of the head, but was still jiving. He was hurried to the city hospital, where he died at 5 o'clock this morning.

Trainor and Trainor, the victims in resterday's tragedy at St. Paul, were flown in this city. Several months see they played an engagement in a flear local playhouse. They had layed in Ogden before coming here. field, semi-official and alleged inspired statements from the German foreign office during the past week have perplexed and mystified them.

Almost all the English correspondents at Berlin accepted the foreign office's mala for burial.

FIRST BLOOD IN RAILROAD STRIKE

Three Workers Attacked and Beaten in This City Saturday Evening.

OUTNUMBERED, THEY RAN.

With Meetings for Peace Being Held Everywhere, Big Walk-Out is Threatened.

Rio Grande passenger trains are running in good shape, according to the local offices. No. 5, running in two sections, is one hour behind time, owing to its being heavy. No. 1 is reported on

Affairs in the Rio Grande's shopmen's strike are drawing towards a crisis. Everything points to this. One of the latest indications was a fight which occurred on the corner of West Temple and Second South streets Saturday afternoon. Three men employed at the Rio Grande shops to take placess of strikers had come up town to make a number of purchases, such as shoes, working clothes, etc.

ATTACK WAS SUDDEN.

The trio was waiting for the Rio Grande depot car. Their arms were loaded with bundles. Suddenly and quietly, in the neighborhood of eight men, appeared and the attack was on. What followed could not be called a fight; the sides were uneven and the attack too sudden. attack too sudden.

ONE KNOCKED DOWN.

One of the eight pounced on a lit-tle fellow and knocked him to the ground. Eye witnesses say a gash was cut in his cheek. Others of the cut in his cheek. Others of the attacking force jumped on the second strikebreaker. The third got away. A great crowd gathered and intense excitement reigned for a few minutes. The strikebreakers got away and scurried down West Temple street. Eye witnesses say they believe one of the attacking party wore brass knuckles.

POLICEMEN APPEAR.

After it was all over, but while it was still soon except to put up a good bluff, a squad of policemen charged down upon the scene; saw a crowd dispersing; looked at each other as if to say, "Not so bad, eh?" and resumed their travels up and down beats where less danger of spoiling future election returns existed.

MORE MEETINGS.

Another conference between committees of the strikers and the Commercial club will meet today and discuss conditions in a general way. A meeting with a committee from the Butchers and Grocers' association is also slated.

BUSY AT SHOPS.

Down at the shops everything is quiet so far as peace goes and noisy, speaking of industry. A big bunch of men is at work and the shops present a busy appearance. Nothing out of the way has been experienced during the entire strike. The only demonstration so far was the assault made upon three men Saturday evening.

CLOUDS LOWERING.

Threats against all Gould systems are heard more frequently now. The strikers are going to put every force into play to win against the company and a general strike over Gould systems is regarded as one of the things which will come sooner or later. The strikers, themselves realize there is a half dozen men to every job just now but feel, with thousands forsaking their resets something. When refere we for the strikers are not highly a like victory for the but feel, with thousands forsaking their posts, something like victory for the maintenance of unionism will be won. Locally all employes of the company are working ahead, some ready to go out with the call, others less anxious to quit their jobs but all signifying their willingness to go out should the cause of organized labor demand it.

TIE-UP IMMINENT.

The following A. P. dispatch shows The following A. P. dispatch shows which way a strong wind is blowing: Denver, March 30.—Unless it is officially announced today that union labor will be recognized in the shops of the Denver & Rio Grande railway, the strike of the machinists, boilermakers and blacksmiths, which has been in force since March 14, will spread to the shops of all the other lines in the Gould system west of the Missouri river, according to a statement made today by J. J. Mockler, second vice president of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths. He said a strike vote was taken in the shops of the Missouri Pacific, the Wabash west of the Missouri river, the Iron Mountain and Missouri river, the Iron Mountain and the Texas Pacific, before the shopmen on the Rio Grande walked out, and it was only by continous efforts on part of the union officers that

men had been restrained until now from going on strike.

The engineers, firemen and train-men on the Denver & Rio Grande also have the question of a sympathetic strike under consideration.

HANMON IS HERE.

William Hannon, sixth vice president of the International Machinists' union, who is in this city looking over Rio Grande strike conditions, says the men must and will win. He figures qut that the men being obtained by the railroad company are unskilled me-chanics, and cannot keep rolling stock in good repair for any length of time. Mr. Hannon will remain here for a day or so and upon his trip back home (Denver) will stop at other points af-fected by the strike.

D. W. STEVENS DECORATED BY EMPEROR OF JAPAN

Tokio, March 30.—The emperor has bestowed upon the late Durham White bestowed upon the late Durham White Stevens, who was assassinated in San Francisco by a Korean the decoration of the Grand Rising Sun, the highest order in Japan. The Japanese government will give 150,000 yen (about \$75,000), to the family of the murdered diplomat, and the Korean government will give them 50,000 yen, in all about

LONDON NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON DR. HILL

London, March 30 .- The newspapers of London have been very chary of commenting on the matter of the ac-ceptance by Berlin of Dr. David Hayne Hill as American ambassador, largely because the numerous contradictory, of-ficial, semi-official and alleged inspired statements from the German foreign of-

statements that "the government" had not objected to Dr. Hill and they advanced the mistaken theory that Ambassador Tower was scheming to retain his position. The comments thus far display a considerable ignorance of the facts.

The Globe revived the old accusation of "Niteralacce dislomace" against the

f "Shirtsleeve diplomacy" against the inited States and says in this connec-

"They quite forget that the older nations sometimes take offense at their casual way of conducting affairs. If Emperor William does withdraw his objection he will have made a great mistake, for in international matters, it does not do to play fast and loose."

BANKER PROVIDES MONEY TO EDUCATE YOUNG BOYS

Chicago, March 30.—Norman W. Harris, a Chicago banker, has made a novel educational gift to the boys of Becket, his native township in the Massachusetts hills. By virtue of his generosity no boy in the township need go without a high school or college education during the next four years.

years.

News of the banker's gift reached Chicago yesterday in a dispatch reporting the acceptance of the endowment by officials of Eccket township. Under the terms of the offer, Mr. Fiarris will pay \$5 a week to every native born Becket boy residing more than one mile from Becket or Middle-field stations and attending the high field stations and attending the

schools at Westfield, Pittsfield, Spring-field, or Lee.

The only condition of this financial aid is that the recipient shall maintain an average of at least 80 per cent in his studies and that his deportment shall be satisfactory.

in his studies and that his deportment shall be satisfactory.

On the same terms Mr. Harris also offers to pay \$5 a week to every na-tive Becket young man attending Har-vard, Williams, Amherst, Boston In-stitute of Technology, Yale scientific or any state university.

The payments will begin next Sep-

tember and continue for four years. It is estimated that at least 50 boys will take advantage of the offer duriing the coming year. On this basis the endowment will cost Mr. Harris \$10,000 a year.

FISHING SCHOONER WRECKED BY STEAMER

Seattle, Wash, March 30.—The fishing schooner Lydia, formerly a government vessel, was cut in two by the steamship Chippewa, of the Puget Sound Navigation company at 2 o'clock this morning off Point No Point, and two men were drowned. The dead are: Wilson Spinning of Ballard, survived by a widow and child.

Thomas Hicks, of Seattle.
Eight other men, including the cap-

Eight other men, including the cap-tain, were rescued by the life boats of the Chippewa and were sent to this city on the steamboat State of Wash-ington, signalled by the Chippewa near Part Ludlow.

FINE SILVER SERVICE FOR CRIUSER MONTANA

New York, March 30.—Partly in recognition of the compliment paid to Montana by the navy department in naming one of its latest armored cruisers after that state and partly to enable the officers of the vessel to entertain visitors in a manner be litting the dignity of the state whose name she bears, the people of Montana, through a committee headed by Governor Joseph K. Toole, some six months ago ordered sufficent silver ore selt from a Montana mine to make a silver service to be presented to the Montana when she is put in commission

Sion

The service now complete, is on exhibition here and is attracting much attention. The silver service, which consists of a large and a small punch bolw, a pair of candelabra, a couple of sandwich dishes, a pair of fruit dishes, a pair of serving trays, a bottle holder, a coffee urn and a cigar box, is to be shipped in a few days to Dillion, county seat of Beaverhead county, Montana, where the people of the state may have an operatingly to impact it until such time cople of the state may have an op-ortunity to inspect it until such time the officers of the Montana or ready

to receive it.

The large punch bowl, mounted on the silver plateau, which is oval in shape, bears on its raised central wall, etched in relief, the words, "U. S. S. Montana, A. D., 1908," and on the reverse side: "In the Vista of the years to roll Let me not see our country's honor fade.

me see our land retain her soul, pride, her freedom, and not free-m's shade."

dom's shade."

The Montana is a twin screw armored cruiser of 14,500 tons displacement, of 23,000 indicated horsepower and with a speed of 22 knots. She has 20 guns in her main battery and 40 in her secondary battery. She carries 40 officers and 821 men.

ANDREWS RESIGNS.

Albany, N. Y., March 30.—Charles Andrews, former chief judge of the cour of appeals, has resigned as commis to take testimony for the gov-n the matter of charges against District Attorney Jerome.

LIT A MATCH AT MORGAN'S -IT COST HIM ONE DOLLAR

New York, March 30.—For lighting matches on J. Pierpont Morgan's door-step, Robert W. Fusholler, a seaman, was fined \$1 in the night court. Fusholwas fined \$1 in the night court. Fusholler told a policeman who found him on
the financier's porch, that he was looking for the number. The butler, when
summoned, said the man had just been
there applying for a job. In the man's
pocket the police say they found a hypodermic syringe and a phial of morphine. Fusholler was arraigned on a Fusholler was arraigned on of disorderly conduct as promptly paid the \$1 fine.

OPENED HIS OWN ARTERIES TO SAVE HIS WIFE'S LIFE

New York, March 30 .- With the hope of saving the life of his wife, Emilia, Dr. Luis De Lazo, copsul general of Honduras in New York, gave of his blood, submitting to the rare operation of transfusion, but the desperate expedient failed, and the woman, who was 29 years old, died yes-terday in the French hospital. Her husband is seriously ill both from the effects of the operation and the shock of his wife's death. Despite her youth Mrs. De Lazo was the mother of five children and her health has not been robust for a long time. Eventually she went to the French hospital, but

it was not long before her husband was informed that her condition, due in a large measure to an anaemic state, was critical.

Immediately Dr. De Lazo offered to give some of his own more healthy supply, and after some consideration that chemical accented. The necessity of the state of the control of the supply, and after some consideration the physicians accepted. The operation was performed last Wednesday it the presence of a dozen surgeons. An artery in Dr. De Lazo's arm was severed and a like incision was made in the arm of his wife. Then both limbs were bound tightly together in order that the transfusion should take

Following the operation there Following the operation there was an apparent improvement in Mrs. De Laze's condition, and it was thought that the experiment had proved successful, but an unlooked for complication arose when pneumonia set in and she gradually sank until death came. The body will be taken to Guatemals for burial.

WALKS TO DEATH WITH FIRM STEP

Chester Gillette Maintains Characteristic Lack of Emotion At Execution.

EXPIATES HIS FOUL CRIME.

Youth Who Murdered His Sweetheart Urges Men to Be Christians.

Spiritual Advisers Declare That in Sending Youth to the Electric Chair. No Mistake Was Made

Auburn, N. Y., March 30,-Chester E. Gillette today paid the full penalty for the brutal murder of Grace Brown, He went to his death in the electric chair at Auburn prison without a sign of weakness and with the same lack of emotion which has characterized him from the day he was arrested charged with the crime. Gillette appeared to have been fully reconciled to his fate. have been fully reconciled to his fate, and in a statement given out by his spiritual advisers immediately after the execution, it is indicated that he had made a confession of his guilt. This statement was signed by the Rev. Henry McIlravy, of Little Falls, and the Rev. Cordello Herrick, the prison chaplain, who had attended Gillette since he has been in the death cell at the prison lain, who had attended Gillette since he has been in the death cell at the prison. It was as follows:

NO MISTAKE MADE.

"Because our relationship with Chester Gillette was privileged, we do not deem it wise to make a detailed statement, and simply wish to say that no ment, and simply wish to say that no legal mistake was made in his elec-

Gillette himself, so far as the public Gillette himself, so far as the public was concerned, never admitted his crime. His last word, in the form of a statement which he had prepared with painstaking care, was made public after he had been put to death this morning. In this statement Gillette implored young man taked controlled. mplored young men to lead Christian

SHOWS NO EMOTION.

Any fear which the prison officials may have entertained that Gillette's remarkable composure would desert him at the last moment, was quickly dispelled when he stepped from his cell to the corridor leading to the death chamber. His step was firm and strong and he walked rapidly toward the instrument of death. Not even by the quiver of an eyelash did he betray the least sign of emotion and at no stage did he require assistance from the keepers and his spiritual advisers who accompanied him in his last walk. He seated himself in the chair, the straps and electrodes were placed, and within two minutes Gillette had been officially pronounced dead.

ONE CONTACT MADE

ONE CONTACT MADE.

The electrocution was the most successful that ever took place in the local prison. But one contact was required to carry the mandates of the law into effect, and when that was over, the murderer of Grace Brown had paid the penalty of his crime.

The electrocution was marked throughout with celerity. The man The electrocution was the most suc was declared dead by the officials at 6:18. Two minutes later the warden said to the witnesses and attendants: "Gentlemen, the physicians announce the man is dead."

The electrocution lacked much of the

The electrocution lacked much of the solemnity of former executions, and during most of the time, except for the brief space when the electric current was coursing through the man's body, there was a hum of voices in conversation. This great was replicated in the solemnit of the solemn tion. This grew so marked during the time that the physicians were making the examination of the body for life that the warden found it necessary to pound on the tiled-covered floor of the changer for silence.

the chamber for silence EIGHTEEN HUNDRED VOLTS.

The current was of 1,800 volts at 75 amperes, and it was held on one minute and three seconds. When this had been done careful examination of the man's heart was made but there was no sign of life.

no sign of life.

The Rev. Henry McIlravy of Little Falls, who had been with Gillette, was so overcome at the electrocution that he was taken from the death chamber before the contact was turned off.

Fearful that he would collapse, he started for the door leading to the prison yard. Keepers walked beside him.

Witnesses assembled at the warden's office at 6 o'clock and at 6:10 the march from the office down through the entire.

from the office down through the south wing of the prison to the death chamber was started and at 6:11, when State Electrician Davis made his test of the machinery with the bank of lights. witnesses had taken the seats assigned

GILLETTE WALKED FIRMLY.

The test being finished, the word wa given and the door leading from the death cells was opened. Gillette, walk-ing firmly, and looking neither to the right nor to the left, came briskly along the row and into the chamber. On either side of him was a minister of the gospel, Chaplain Herrick on his right and Rev. Mcliravy on his left. and Rev. McIrrary on his left. It was 6:12:35 when the little party entered the chamber, and the work of strapping the man in the chair was quickly over. The electric current vas turned on 6:14:03 and was

****** BIGREWARD OFFERED FOR THE DYNAMITERS

Ter Thousand Dollars Pledged & D Spur Officers in Ferreting Out Criminals.

Blluride, Colo., March 20 .- Reweds offered for the capture of th person or persons who dynamed General Bulkeley Wells' hase Saturday in an effort to ki him aggregate \$19,000. Sheriff Figurick said today that suffi-cint evidence to warrant ar-rets had not yet been obtained. Hnry Anker, a walter, arrested for using incendiary language. hi been found to have had no canection with the crime, eneral Wells is suffering great-

lyfrom the shock to his nerves di to the explosion and has joed his family at Colorado \$ Spings for a rest.

switched off at 6:15:06. Immediately after Dr. Spitzka made an examination of the heart. Other heart examinations followed, and at 6:18 Warden Benham made the announcement that Gillette was dead.

GILLETTE'S STATEMENT. The communication handed to Ward-Benham last night by Gillette, was

follows: In the shadow of the Valley "In the shadow of the Valley of Death, it is my desire to do everything that would remove any doube as to my having found Jesus Christ, the personal Savior and unfailing friend. My one regret, at this time, is that I have not given Him the pre-eminence in my life while I had the opportunity to work for Him. If I could only say some one thing that would draw young men to Him. I would deem it the greatest privilege ever granted me. But all I can say now is, I know in Whom I have believed and am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed unto Him against that day.

"If the young men of this country could only know the joy and pleasure of a Christian life, I know they would do all in their power to become earnest, active Christians, and would strive to live as Christ would have them live.

active Christians, and would strive to live as Christ would have them live.

"There is not one thing I have left undone which will bur me from facing my God, knowing that my sins are forgiven, for I have been free and frank in my talks with my spiritual advisers and God knows where I stand, "My task is done, the victory won, (Signed) "CHESTER E, GILLETTE."

THE CRIME OF GHLETTE.

He Murdered His Sweetheart Rather Than Amend His Wrongs.

Auburn, N. Y., March 30.—The crim or which Chester E. Gillette was sen for which Chester E. Gillette was sentenced to forfeit his life in the electric chair in Auburn prison today, was the murder of his sweetheart, Grace Brown, near Big Moose, in the Adirondacks on July 11. 1906. Gillette was convicted on circumstantial evidence after a sensational trial in which the pathetic love letters of "Billy" Brown, as the girl was familiarly known among her associates, to Gillette, played an important part. The girl who perished in the waters of Big Moose lake had trusted Gillette to make amends for the wrong he had done her by making her his wife, and her letters which were found in the young man's room after found in the young man's room after found in the young man's room after his arrest at Eagle Bay, have been con-sidered by many as classic in their simplicity and their tender pleading for the right that was her due.

HER LAST LETTER.

Her last letter to her lover, written a few days before her fatal trip to Big Moose, was particularly pathetic. 'I have been bidding good-bye to some have been bidding good-bye to some places today," she wrote. "There are so many nooks, dear, and all of them so dear to me. I have lived here nearly all my life. First, I said good-bye to the spring house with its great masses of green moss then the apple tree where we had our playhouse; then the 'Beehive,' a cute little house in the orchard, and of course all the neighbors that have mended my dresses from a little tot up, to save me a

neighbors that have mended my dresses from a little tot up, to save me a thrashing I really deserved."

Gillette had been more or less of a rover up to the time he became foreman in his uncle's shirt manufactory in Cortland, N. Y. He had led a somewhat gay life but was given to understand upon his arrival in Cortland that he must conduct himself so that his wealthy relatives might at least recognize him. He soon became interested in church work, made many friends and apparently conducted himself with propriety.

A FACTORY GIRL.

Grace Brown was a farmer's daughter from South Otselic, who worked in the same factory with Gillette. Although he did not pay her unusual attention, her companions were not long in recognizing that she was somewhat of a favorite with the young foreman, He began to call on her at the home of her married sister, who lived in the city, and soon won her trust and affection. The girl's confidence in Gillette and additional to the confidence of lette and nis the summer of 1996 she went home to prepare for her wedding, which she felt could not long be postponed. It was during her stay at her home in South Otselic that she wrote him the re-markable series of letters which were found among Gillette's effects after his

In these outpourings of her soul she breathed the poignancy of her sorrow, and her sweetness of girlish youth, faith and self-sacrifice were ever apparent. In her misery she pleaded with her lover to come to her, saying that she had been brave but was beginning to feel discourant. to feel discouraged. In spite of her suffering she thought first of all of him, and how she might lessen any burden that he was destined to bear.

LONESOME FOR HIM.

"I am as lonesome for you as—Oh, as I thought I'd be. I don't believe you've even missed me," she wrote soon after her arrival home, "I did not think all the home folks would be so glad to see me. They ate me up, and if you ever have thought I was spoiled, dear, I don't know what you will think of me when I get back, You or any one else won't be able to do anything with me."

or any one else won't be able to do anything with me."

A few days later she wrote: "I have done nothing but cry since I got here. If you were only here I would not feel so badly. I do try to be brave, dear, but how can I when everything goes wrong? I can't help thinking you will never come for me, but then I say you can't be so mean as that, and besides, you told me you would come and you have never disappointed me when you said you would one appointed me when you said you would

Chester, there isn't a girl in the world as miserable as I am tonight, she wrote in her next letter, "and yo have made me feel so. Chester, I don mean that, dear; you have always been awfully good to me and I know you will always be. You just won't be a coward, I know. You must write more often, please, and, dear, whyou read my letters, if you think I unreasonable, please do not mind but do think I am about crazy wi grief and that I don't know just what

HER GIRL FRIEND.

In her next letter she told of receiving In her next letter she told of receiving a letter from a girl friend. "This girl wrote to me," she said, "that you seemed to be having an awfully good time, and she guessed that my coming home had done you good as you had not seemed so cheerful in weeks. I should have known, Chester, that you did not care for me. But somehow I have trusted you more than anyone else. Perhaps you don't think or you can't help making me grieve, but I wish. can't help making me grieve, but I wish things were different. You may say you do, too, but you can't possibly wish so more than I. I have been very so more than I. I have been very brave since I came home, but tonight I am very discouraged. Chester, if I could only die. I know how you feel about this affair and I wish for your sake you need not be troubled. If I die I hope you can then be happy." The coolness of Gillette's replies to the girl's fervent pleadings caused her to say in her next letter:

HIS COLD LETTER.

"I was glad to hear from you and surprised as well. I thought you would rather have my letters affectionate, but yours was so business-like that I have come to the conclusion that you wish mine to be that way. I may tell you, though, that I am not a business womand so presume that these letters will not satisfy you any more than the others did. I think, pardon me, that I

ONLY FIVE BODIES TAKEN FROM MINE

Rescue Work at Hanna Delayed Bag House Invention Does Not By Gas and Other Agents.

DEATH ROLL IS FIFTY-EIGHT.

Entire Working Force and Union Officials Are Among Victims-Two Women Twice Made Widows

Hanna, Wyo., March 30 .- The bodies of only five of the 58 miners and mine officials killed in ill-fated mine No. 1 of the Union Pacific Coal company by the two explosions Saturday have bee recovered. Other bodies will probable not be reached for several days. The widows and orphans are being

cared for and there is no destitution. The local lodges of Knights of Pythas, Odd Fellows and United Mine Workers of America today met and made arrangements to bury their dead members and provide for the stricken

families.

years ago.

understand my position and that it is rather unnecessary for you to be so frightfully frank in making me see it. I can see my position as keen as anyone I think. You say you were surprised, but you thought I would be discouraged. I don't see why I should not be discouraged. What words have I from you since I came home to encourage me?"

Then further along in the same letter the girl's spirit of self-sortifice asserted. the girl's spirit of selfsacrifice asserted itself and she wrote:

itself and she wrote:

WORSE FOR THE GIRL.

"Chester, I don't suppose you will ever know how I regret being all this trouble to you. I know you hate me and I can't blame you one bit. Of course, it's worse for me than for you, but the world and you, too, may think I am the one to blame, but somehow I can't—just simply can't think that I am. Chester.

"My little sister came up just a great warms."

am. Chester.

"My little sister came up just a minute ago with her hands full of daisies and asked me if I didn't want my fortune told. I told her I guessed it was pretty well told now."

Plans were arranged by letter for a meeting at DeRuyter and Gillette secured leave of absence from the factory. He arrived at DeRuyter on the evening of July 8 and registered at a hotel as Charles George. The next day Grace Brown left South Otselic ostensibly for Cortland, but changed cars for Utica at DeRuyter, where she was joined by Gillette, On the journey to Utica Gillette did not share the seat with "Billy" but chatted with other girls on the train from Cortland and made an appointment to meet them later in the week at Eagle Bay. At Utica Gillette registered Grace Brown and himself as Charles Gordon and and himself as Charles Gordon and wife, New York. They left the next morning. Gillette did not pay his bill but directed that some laundry which he had left behind, be sent by express

to Eagle Bay. GIRL WAS OVERCOME.

The couple went to Tupper Lake, reg-istering at a boarding house there as Charles George and wife, New York, While at Tupper Lake, Gillette inquired for a quiet lake, and Grace Brown threw herself into the arms of a maid who had brought her a glass of water,

who had brought her a glass of water, and burst into tears.

On the morningof July II the couple retraced their journey to Big Moose, where Gillette registered at the Glenmore as Charles Graham, Albany, and on the next line on the register wrote the girl's correct name and address. Gillette inquired for read phase-sections. Gillette inquired for good places to take pictures and securing a boat rowed away over the blue waters of the lake. Gillette carried a suit case, camara Gillette carried a suit case, camara and tennis racquet. The girl's baggage had been checked to Old Forge and she left some of her wraps and hat at the hotel.

Late that night Gillette appeared at Late that night Gillette appeared at the Arrowhead on Eagle Bay, 12 miles from Big Moose. He had walked through the woods, carrying the suit case and camera, but the tennis racquet was missing. His clothing and baggage were dry. The next day he went on an excursion with the young women from excursion with the young women from Cortland whom he had promised to

FIND GIRL'S BODY. Alarm was felt in Big Moose over the failure of Gillette to return with the boat he had rented and search was made the next day. The boat was

made the next day. The boat was found floating bottom up near shore in a secluded part of the lake, with a woman's wrap spread over the bottom. The lake was dragged and the body of Grace Brown was found about 200 feet from the shore. Gillette subsequently was arrested at Eagle Bay on July 14. The trial began at Harkinger to grace The trial began at Herkimer at a spe-cial term of the supreme court on Nov 12, 1906, and on Dec. 5 Gillette was found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to death. The prose-cution presented a chain of evidence which the defense was unable to break down. Gillette, who testified, denied which the defense was unable to break down. Gillette, who testified, denied none of the evidence except the actual killing of the girl. He said she had urged him to marry her but that he was not in a position to do so at that time, as he had but scant means and his marriage would mean the loss of his position in the factory. He said the girl arose in the boat, declaring that she would end the matter then and there, and leaped overboard. The boat was overturned, he claimed, and although he made efforts to save the girl from drowning, he was unable to do so. The evidence showed that the water was but a few feet deep. Upon his failure to secure the girl he said he had waded ashore. He explained the condition of his baggage by saying that he had left it on the bank where they had partaken of some slight inneheen. The tennis racquet, with which the prosecution claimed he dealth the girl's death blow, was found hidden in the woods after weeks of some slight in the woods after weeks of some single in the woods after weeks of some slight in the

prosecution claimed he dealth the girl's death blow, was found hidden in the woods after weeks of search.

The execution of the death penalty was stayed by an appeal to the court of appeals on Jan. 19, 1907, and on Jan. § last the case was argued. The court affirmed the judgment of conviction and fixed the week beginning March 20 for carrying out the death sentence.

Gillette's mother visited Albany and pleaded with Gov. Hughes to commute

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SULPHUR GAS AS **CROP DESTROYER**

Remove It from Fumes of Smelter Stacks.

PETITION IN FEDERAL COURT

It Is Being Heard Today By Judge Marshall With Strong Array Of Counsel on Both Sides.

Arguments Hinge On the Trouble Invisible Gas Can Make With Arsenic, and Lead Dust Removed.

From its humble beginning in the lucern fields of the lower valley, the local smelter smoke problem, which has passed on through mass meetings of farmers into the United States courts, and back through the offices of leading smelter operators to the big plants at Murray and Bingham junction, today became again a center of debate and

families.

The official force of the three local mines was completely wiped out by the disaster. From Supt. Briggs and his three foremen down to the gas watchers, stable bosses and others, all are dead and complete reorganization of the working force will be necessary.

The entire official family of the United Mine Workers also is enrolled on the roster of the dead.

Two of the women who lost husbands in this disaster were also made widows by the calamity at the same mine five years ago. argument. The United States Smelting, Refining and Mining company, and the farmers of the valley, met in the courtroom of United States Judge John Marshall this

United States Judge John Marshall this morning to again go over the situation, this time because the United States company alleges that it has caused, through experiment, science to materially advance in the sum total of its knowledge, so that what was regarded as scientifically impossible before Judge Marshall wrote his decree in the case of Godfrey et al, is now not only possible but practicable and actually ready to put into operation.

A new bag house at its plant is what A new bag house at its plant is what the smelter urged as the cause for a reopening of the smelter smoke case, and this bag house, it was alleged, takes from the fumes all of their lead dust, copper dust, arsenic and sulphuric acid, while it is admitted that

it allows the escape of suiphur dioxide gas as at present.

The hearing this morning was in response to the smelter company's petition. At noon the large array of legal talent left the court room, and this afternoon they are again assembled to fight out the problems involv-

ed.

For the farmers there was not the least disposition to admit that science has advanced and it is claimed that the so-called advance is a trick by which the smeltermen hope to secure which the smeltermen hope to secure a continuance of their privilege to "do constant injury to crops and to health." Specifically, the trick was pointed out by Atty. Rawlins to consist of devices to prevent the escape of sulphuric acid by converting it into sulphur dioxide, a colorless gas, which once liberated, would continue to do all the damage that has heretofore been done, or much worse damage on account of the larger volume of this colorless gas thrown off under the proposed arrangement.

For the smelter, their experts attempted to show that this gas was harmless, and that other smoke ingredients, which they now could arrest, were what did the damage, Previously experts for the same company

viously experts for the same company had worked to show that it was this very gas which did so much damage, when the point in earlier hearings seemed to turn on the arsenic or lead and copper dust.

attorneys for the farmers set The attorneys for the farmers set forth that the fact was notorious that this colorless gas is the big agent for damage, that in wet weather it absorbs water and becomes sulphurous acid, weaker than sulphuric acid, but plentifully harmful to health, to crops, and to animal life.

THOSE PRESENT.

When the hearing opened there were When the hearing opened there were present in the court room, W. G. Sharp, president of the United States Smelting, Refining and Mining company, A. F. Holden, a managing director, W. H. Dickson and Andrew Howatt, attorneys for the company; George W. Helntz, its local smelter manager; H. D. Prosser, its metallurgical director, and F. W. Scofield, an engineer employed at the

Plant.
Representing the farmers were Attys.
William W. King and Joseph L. Rawlins, while Atty. E. S. Ferry was present from the firm representing the
American Smelting and Refining compan, which is already operating under a slight modification of the decree, made for its case upon petition, but neys.

n the examination of witnesses Judge Howatt, who opened arguments in fa-vor of the company's petition, reprewho objected to the granting of the petition, represented the smelter, and Atty. Rawlins, who objected to the granting of the petition, represented the farmers, he being assisted in consultation by Atty. W. H. King and Prof. W. C. Ebaugh of the chemistry department, University of Utah.

OPENING ARGUMENTS

In presenting arguments in favor of the petition, Judge Howatt declared that the handling of smoke had ad-anced far from the stage in which it as when the decree was entered, and utlined the experiments which seen conducted with the net result the beg house had been built. He de-lared that it was now operating with the use of zibe to precipitate as a zine sulphate the sulphuric acid formed in fumes, while passing through the

The bag house, he said, contained 2,-00 bags that consumed material enough o cover seven acres, and had cost \$150,-00. These bags, he said, would be de-deroyed at once should sulphuric acid each them, and then the smoke issuing i the chinney would proclaim for around that the smelter was vio-g the terms of the decree. There-he urged that there would always mple warning of any violation or miple warning of any violation of terms of the decision, for the very that the smelters were operating

ould show they had obeyed the law IS GAS HARMFUL?

Sulphur dioxide, he said, would be the only gas passing into the air, and this he held to be harmless, while the fine copper dust, lead dust, and arsenic, would be precipitated in the bag house, to be smelted over into white arsenic, a commercial product, and to save the lead, copper, and other valuable ingredients.

It was upon this point that the Sulphur dioxide, he said, would be

it was upon this point that the argu-ments of the morning hinged, for a moment later he referred to the use of eand roasters, and their abandonment because they made too much sulphuric and Atty. Rawling dwell especially on his point, claiming that the new coasters had been installed because

(Continued on page two.)